

Novemb. 16. 1622.

Numb. 7.

6

A
CONTINUATION
OF THE NEWS OF
this present *Week*.

Wherin are fully related, the going of the
Emperour and the Princes of Germany, to the
Diet of Regenspurg, with the Imperiall Gifts.

The Embassage of *Bethlem Gabor*, and the old
Count *Thourne*, to sollicite the great Turke for
aide against the Emperour.

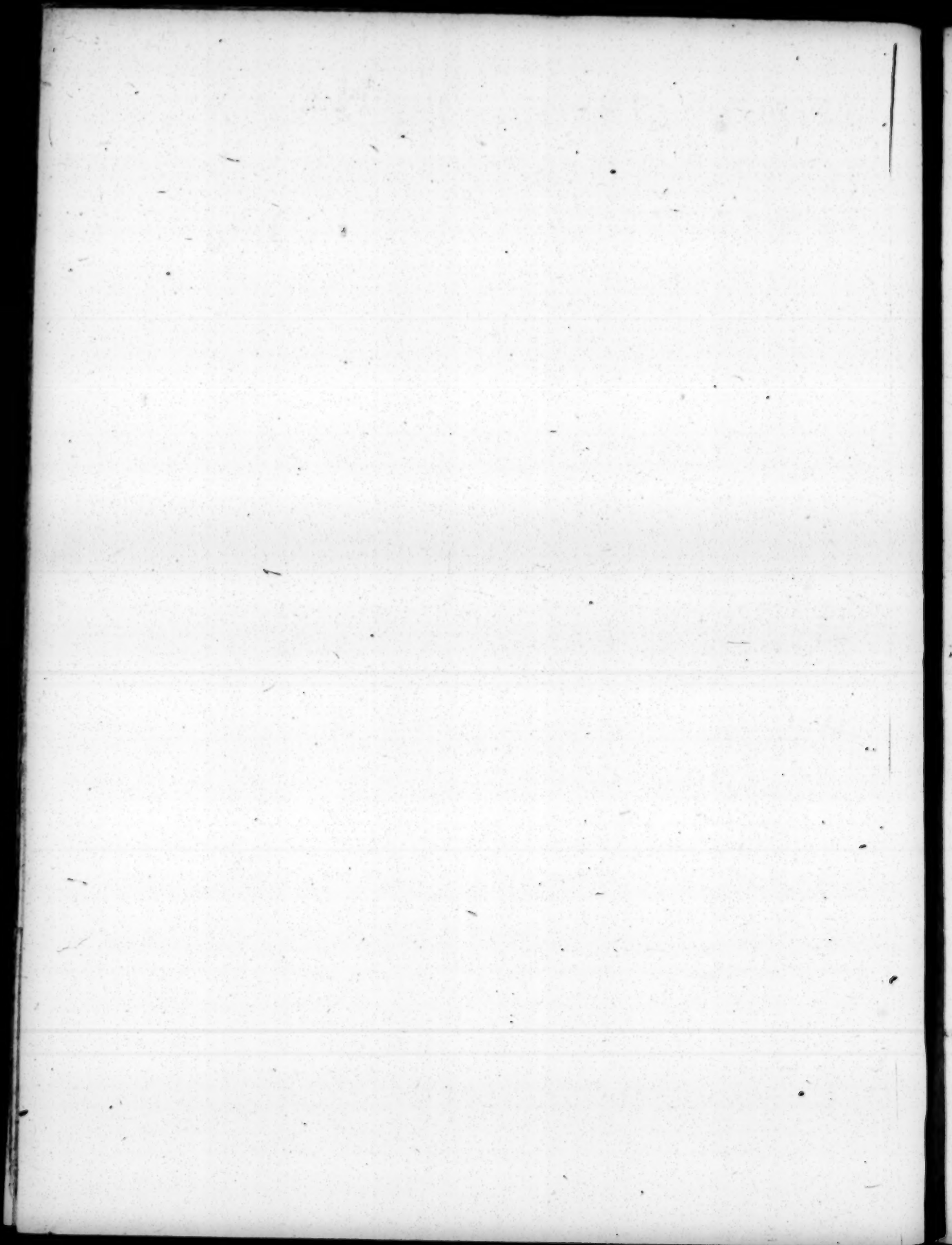
With the resolute holding out of the Siege of *Glatz.*

Together with the Articles granted to Generall *VEERE*, upon
yeelding vp of *MANHEIM* Castle.

And a particular Journall of Count *MANSFIELDS*
proceedings in the Bishopricke of *Munster*, with
some other Occurrences.

LONDON,

Printed for Nathaniel Butter, Nicholas Bourne, and
William Sheffard. 1622.





Novemb. 16. 1622.

A
CONTINUATION
of the Newes of this pre-
sent weeke.



Is an Obseruation in Philosophy, that massie bodies, haue a kind of trepidation before they settle: for solid things, as if they had something of reason in them, though they must by course of nature fixe at last; yet, as if to shew the world that though they bee heauy, they are not lumpish, will rebound againe: or, as if they had a kinde of Election to choose or mislike their place, bowles will wheele about vpon their byas, before they come to the master which they are throwne at: or, as if it would auoyd the opinion of rashnesse, you shall see the needle of the Compasse play vp and downe before he constantly poyteth himselfe vpon the poynt of respect. And thus solid bodies, as if something of weight or great consequence depended vpon their settling, resolute not without a kinde of mam-

mering: whereas light and flighter substances, like Birds or Butterflies, fixe where they first pitch.

And this is as true also in Politicks, where Propositions which deeply concerne the State, are not so hastily concluded, as priuate men make their markets. For great Counsellors will maturely and seriously discusse the likelihoods, the hinderances, and euery circumstance that makes for or against that which they haue in deliberation. But especially where the Counsellors are themselves parties, and diuided in opinion to ; as they are in interest, and being seuerally great enough, in likelihood to compasse their owne ends, their owne way: there commonly both Soueraigne and Subjects, enter into counsell with themselves at home, before they set forward to the generall Assembly abroad.

And thus, this long expected Parliament or dyet of *Regenspurg* or *Ratisbone*, hath beene summon'd and againe countermanded by the Emperour: and of the Princes, some haue assented to meete, and others haue excused their personall appearance, with resolution onely to send their Ambassadors, as wee haue told you before in our former Newes. For, vpon these termes almost stands the Emperour with his Princes of *Germany*: One of the former Emperours (whom for the honour of Maiesty, wee had rather you should read in their owne Stories then in ours) buying his Election, which hee could not otherwise get; was content to release many of the priuiledges, royalties and prerogatiues of the Romane Emperours, to the seuerall Princes : and yet because hee could not be an Emperour, vnlesse he receiued some
tribute

tribute and homage, thus much was reserved to the Empire : 1. A certaine proportion of tribute or aide. 2. That they should in a forraigne War assist him with 20000. men, whereof to be 3842. horse, and 16200. foot, to be leuied onely for the Guard of the Empire : And thirdly, that they should come to the Diets or Electorall daies, there to consult about the businesse of the Empire, with some other duties and seruices which they were to doe, nothing to our purpose to mention. Now, as for the tribute which they pay, certainly it is nothing comparable to defray the charges of the household : vpon which consideration they haue euer since chosen a Prince who has other meanes, besides those of the Empire, as the King of *Bohemia, Hungarie, &c.* For the forces which they send to him, they are so few, that all the world may perceiue, their purpose is not to arme him against themselves, with their owne weapons : And for their comming to his Diets, we see by experience, that this Article ties them not so strictly, to come themselves, but may appear by their Ambassadors, to whom they haue giuen their priuate instructions. And if they will beate leasure to be there themselves, they adventure not their persons without strong Guards : And thus the Duke of *Saxony* himselfe, though any man would think that now after his great seruices for the Emperor, euen against a Prince of the reformed religion, hee might passe safe enough, yet neuerthelesse the Letters from *Vinna, Octob. 8.* relate, that after the Emperour had by his Ambassador signified so much to the Elector of *Saxony*, that he had sent his Chancellor before, by water, and he himselfe would shortly also set for-

ward : Whereupon as the Letters from *Lipsich*, (one of the Duke of *Saxonies* owne Townes) *Octob.* 16. report, That the D. was then at *Dresden*, and that the Count *Wolfe* of *Mansfields* Leistenant (which Earledome lying in the vpper *Saxony* is an homager to the Duke) had marcht with a faire troope of horse through *Lipsich* towards *Dresden*, to conuoy the Elector vnto the Dyet, and what number these horses were, the Letters from *Regenspurg* it selfe *Octob.* 11. specifie, mentioning seven or 800. horse. Now whether the late discontents betwene him, and the Duke of *Bavaria*, puts him to the charges of such a Guard, or it bee onely for pompe, state, and honor: or that he tooke to heart the hard dealing with the Bohemian Ministers, who (as Letters from *Lipsich*, *Octob.* 19. mention) being driuen out of their Countrey came now to petition his Grace to befriend them, or for any other more priuate reasons We may peradventure heare at the end of the Dyet. Neither doth his neighbour, the third temporall Elector, the Marquesse of *Brandenburgh* come alone, but with a stately traine of the Gentlemen of his large dominions, wherein it is knowne that hee has more Acres, then belong vnto the Empire in his Prouinces of *Austria*, for, his owne Marquisate of *Brandenburg* is counted 520. Miles in compasse, wherein hee has 50. Cities, and 64. other walled Townes, besides a part of *Prussia* (which he had of the Knights of the Teutonicke order, and for which he is feudatorie to the King of *Poland*) with *Prignitz* and the Dukedome of *Crossen*, the Seigniories of *Sternberg* and *Cotbus*, the County of *Rapin*, and lately the three Dukedomes of *Cleve*, *Gulicke*, and *Berg*,

Berg, of which *Cleve* and *Gulicke* are each of them 130. Miles in circuit; and thus out of these large dominions does this great Prince lead a stately pompe along with him, say the Letters. And so does also the Duke of *Pomeran*, with diuers others, both Spirituall and Temperall Princes.

For as they write from *Regenspurg* it selfe, *Octob.* 25. The three Spirituall Electors, the Archbishops of *Mentz*, *Cullen*, and *Triers*, with the Dukes of *Bavaria*, and *Newburgh*, the Landgraves of *Hessen*, *Darmstadt*, with the Bishops of *Saltzburg* and *Witzburg* had already taken vp their lodgings. And also the Elector of *Saxony* had sent his Harbinger to provide him stable-roome for 800. horse, and was to come himselfe within 14. daies. The same time also they expect the Emperour himselfe, and by the Letters of *Regenspurg*, and two others from *Vienna*, we may iudge that the Dyet was to begin about the 10. or 12. of their Nouember. For so goes one Letter from *Vienna*, dated *Octob.* 19, that the Emperor was to set forward the next weeke; and by another Letter from thence *Octob.* 26. that he went away the day before, now account those 15. daies of his progresse before hee came thither, and his arrivall will fall about the 10. or 12. of *Octob.* directly.

Now you may please to see the Emperiall Gifts, which are also a very good suruey of the Countrey betweene *Vienna* and *Regenspurg*,. The Miles are to be esteemed Germane Miles, whereof one may make 4. or 5. of ours. The 25. of *Octob.* the Emperour with his new Empresse, leauing the Archduke and the Archduchesse (the Emperours Children)

dren) behind them, departed towards *Regenspurg* 3. Miles. The first day from *Vienna* to *Thulbing* 3. Miles. The 2. day to *Salodorff* 2. miles. Thence to *Saint Polten* where he lies, 2. miles. The 3. day he dines at *Loffdorff* 2. miles, thence to *Melk* 1. mile. The 4. to *Newmarckt* 3. miles, thence to *Ambstetten* 2. miles. The 5. day after dinner to *Seithenstetten* nere which there is a Cloister and a Market towne to lodge the traine of the Court. The 6. to *Styer* 3. miles. The 7. to *Crembmunster* 3. miles. The 8. to *Welfß* 3. miles. The 9. to *Efferding* 3. miles. The 10. to *Poyrbach* 3. miles. The 11. he dines at *Saharding* 2. miles, and suppes at *Scharding* 2. miles. The 12. to *FurstenZehl* 2. miles, thence to *Vilshoven*, 2. miles. The 13. to *Osterhoven* 2. miles, thence to *Plauling* 2. miles. The 14. to *Plaetling* 2. miles. thence to *Straubing* 2. miles. The 15. to *Pfateren* 3. miles, thence to *Regenspurg* 3. miles.

And these are the expectations of *Regenspurg*; whither if all these multitudes come, the towne and Countrey thereabouts, thought it impossible to afford them victuals, by reason that these late Wars, had made all things extreame deare, and their mint also had beene of late so imbased, that the Countrey would not bring in their provision, vnlesse they were sure to receiue fine silver moneyes for it, for which the people of *Bavaria*, were almost ready to make commotion, said the Letters from their own *Regenspurg*. And thus you see the personall preparation of these Princes, and we haue since peremptorilie heard, by letters written from a Dutch Merchant resident in *Vienna* to his friends in *London*, that the Dyet goes yet on.

But what the Propositions are like to be, no man, I thinke, will be so rash as to guesse at, in particulars ; only in generall, the conclusion of the Peace of *Germany* is expected ; and Bills for the making of many good Lawes to be preferred, and that the Emperour will desire that his Lands of *Enns* belonging vnto *Austria*, now pawned to *Banaria*, and the Vpper and Lower *Lusatia*, yet in the hands of the Duke of *Saxonie* (vntill both these Princes be re-imburfed their charges of the wars) may be restored to his Crownes ; and that it will be vrged, That the Electorship may be settled vpon *Banaria*, together with the Vpper *Palatinat*.

And another considerable Proposition there to be made, is about the Peace with the great *Turke* ; for both the Ambassadors of *Persia* and *Turkey* are yet at *Vienna* solliciting, the one for Peace, and the other for Aide: for so they write from *Vienna* the nineteenth of *October*, That the Emperours answere to the *Turkish* Ambassadour was, That hee, if hee pleased, might returne homewards, and leaue a *Chiause* or Messenger behinde him, to receiue an Answere, after the end of the Dyet. So that there it is like to be concluded whether the Peace shall be granted at all, and what the Conditions shall be.

B

Now

Now if any man shall hereafter heare, that any thing is there concluded for the aduancement of the *Romane* Religion; that man may please to know, that though there be but few Temporall Princes of any great note, except the Duke of *Bawaria*, that are *Romane* Catholikes; yet these inferiour Princes haue voices and votes, as well as the greater: But yet the torrent of suffrages comes from the Clergie, as Bishops, Abbots and Abbesses, all which come or send to the Dyet.

Adde to these the Burgesles of those *Hans* Townes, &c. And if wee may make iudgement of the number of persons which are likely to be in this Dyet, by those which were in the Dyet of *Spyers*, held by the Emperour, 1570. wee shall finde them almost an hundred and fourescore, and yet was one man Deputie for diuers Townes, or persons. So that we may see by this inequalitye of number, how things may bee ouerwayed, if the Catholikes please. But let vs a while leaue the issues of the Councels, till wee see an end of the Dyet.

May it please you next then to turne backe an eye vnto *Bethlem Gabor*, of whom much hath beene expected, and little performed; whose preparations, though they haue not alwayes answered the reports that went of him; yet

their request ; vnlesse they can withall, both effectually aggrauate the Emperours delayes of renewing the peace with the *Grand Signior*, and at once to make it appeare how by their aids, and the discontents of the Protestant Princes, the Emperour may be taken vp at home, and bee put to defend his owne, and so the *Turke* freed from any feare of inuasion from *Christendome*.

And this vse also may the Imperialists make of this Ambassage ; That the Emperour may now deferre to conferre some Graces or Pardon, vpon those, who are yet thereabouts vp in Armes against him, and may also perswade with the Princes, who desire the peace of the Empire, to helpe to get it, by continuing or encreasing their contributions both of men and money.

And whether it be either for feare of him, or to shew that he is yet at some charges ; it is written from *Breslaw*, the foure and twentieth of *October*, That hee hath newly sent foure thousand *Spaniards* to be quartered in *Breslaw*, and as many more at *Swainitz* in *Silesia*, and thereabouts, to hinder any supplies that should come from *Hungary* or *Transilvania*, and to keepe those Townes from reuolting, vpon his or Count *Thournes* comming downe, that so the Siege of *Glatz* be not disturbed: to the continuation

tinuation of which Story we now come, following the method of a Journall, and telling things in the same order of time, as wee heare that they were done.

By letters from *Breslaw* in *Silesia*, dated Octob. 13, the Imperialists thus write: The obstinate Glatzers (meaning the resolute defendants in the towne) will not as yet surrender vp the towne, although they be most furiously assaulted by vs, where are many blowes giuen and receiued, much bloud lost, and a masse of money consumed.

And againe from *Breslaw*, Octob. 17. they write, that the Imperialists, vpon the tenth and foureteenth dayes of October, gaue terrible assaults to the towne; they within in the meane time suffering them to approach their wals, saluted them with all their Ordinance mounted in those Quarters; and presently vpon it set open their Ports, and then resolutely sallied out 1000. strong, horse and foot; where they had the killing of 600. of the enemies, their owne losse being not so well knowne to the Imperialists, for that they carried off their slaine and hurt men into the towne with them.

There was a Bishop then in the Emperours Campe who scapt narrowly, for a grazing cannon-shot stoopt downe iust before him, as hee

stood looking on, and encouraging the Imperialists.

Of which great victorie of the defendants, they write also from *Prague*, Octob. 20. That the former losse of the Imperialists is not only confirmed, but that it is moreouer written from the Campe, that they daily continue their sallies with great brauerie, and doe the Besiegers great disturbance; who though they entrenched close to the verie towne wals, and discharge as neere hand as they would desire themselves, yet they perceiue not much good that their bullets doe vpon those in the towne, for that most of their corslets are musket prooffe.

Thence they write also the same day; That there had lately beene another parley between the young Count of *Thourne*, Gouvernour of the towne, and the Count of *Torquato* (who is as we take it, the Emperours Generall before the Towne) and *Maximilian* the Landtgraue of *Lychtenstein*, Lord Deputie of *Bohemia*, in the hearing of diuers officers on both sides; The place of the Parley was a field without the towne, which the cannon both of the Campe, and the towne could command, which made it equall to both parties, In which parley, after many conditions of pardon and reward offered to the Besieged in the Emperours name; That the Commissioners received two
answers

answers from the *Count de Thourne*; The first conditionall, and to this purpose, That if his King could bee procured to discharge him of his double oath, as hee was his subiect, and as he was his souldier, that then he would not onely surrender vp the towne and castle, but also quite forsake the quarrell, crosse the hilts, and lay downe armes.

The second answer was souldierlike, stout, and full of resolution; I hat both he and his Company doubted nothing at all, but that they should be hard enough for the Emperialists at all times; & though they might perhaps with extreme losse and charges get their Towne, yet they had a Castle to retreate into, which they were resolved to defend, and fight it out to the last man.

Whereupon the treatie brake off, and both sides returned to their quarters, falling from words to blowes, for so the newes goes on from *Breslaw*, Octob. 24, that the last Sunday (which was Octob. 23.) those within *Glatz* made a most resolute and strong sally, and skirmished three houres with the Imperialists, the fight proued exceeding bloudie, and many were slaine on both sides, and thirteene Captaines of the Imperialists amongst the rest; for these of *Glatz* hauing lately built a Fort neere to their castle, wherein they haue seuentie peeces mounted, they mightily all the fight long
beat

beat in amongst the thickest and formost of their enemies, with which they also greatly annoyed the whole Campe, as the Imperialists also doe the towne with their Ordnance.

Wherupon the Imperialists re-enforce their Companies with new supplies of men, and sent about euerie where for ammunition: for so doe the letters from *Prague*, Octob. 27. relate, that the Landtgraue of *Lichtenstein* hauing before, (about the 12. of October) sent in post haste to *Prague* for foure strong carriages to mount Ordnance vpon, which were to goe to the Campe, and to know withall what prouision of Armes and ammunition they had in the Arsenals and store-houses of their Citie; that the Besiegers still laying about them, and raking amongst them with their Canon, and stil giuing them alarms, that about the 26. day, he had sent in all haste againe to *Prague*, for all the bullets both great and small, and all the gun-powder and match which they could make or get; and that the Emperour had giuen command to all his forces in *Bohemia*, to march towards *Glatz*, and encampe before it: So that now it seemes, that both the Imperialists haue put downe their last stake, and they within haue set vp their rest, to win or lose all; and in the meane time the Sword and Pike deales the cards, and the Cannon and Musket playes the game.

And

And thus haue we related what hath passed at *Glatz* vntill the 27. of this *October*, which last newes haue made great haste, to be with vs from so farre off thus soone; some other circumstances there be, worth the knowing, for which we referre you to our next relations, presently to be published.

And now should wee next come (according to our former methode of continuation) to the businesse of the *Grisons*, of whom because we haue much to say, and many memorable things, which would make this Booke too great, and too deare, wee therefore request you to see it in our next Newes also, whither wee referre you.

Next, wee will bring you to see the end of another most famous siege, defended with as much valour as could be expected, and as long time, as Powder would suffer them, that they had not to spare so much, as would prime a Pistoll.

The siege of *Manheim* Castle I meane, defended by the noble Generall *Viere*; Into which Castle hee being retyred, after he had fired the Towne, and out of that Castle made the Towne too hot for the enemy that would offer to shelter himselfe within the walles, and had held out so long that (as wee heare from *Franckford*, *Octob. 30.*) *Tillye* himselfe hoping to get it vpon easier termes, answered them, that seeing they had held it out so long, they should now continue; and yet afterwards forecasting that though hee should force the Castle, that the entrance into it, would be hot seruice; resolved to graunt them better conditions, to leaue the place, which they could not long keepe, nor hee get without great losse. But first

C

you

you may please to heare the extremities our Counti-
men were driven vnto, before the resolute Generall
would giue it vp : *Monsier Tilly* had neuer assaulted
the Castle since the English tooke it, but wrought to
come to it by Mynes, wherein his Pyoners had graued
themselves close to the very hard wall, and had by
their side-trenches drayned away all the water, which
at first hindred them : So that then being so neere the
Walles, the enemy purposed to giue an assault to the
Fort; which the Generall found himselfe no way able
to indure; for although hee had some small store of
Beefe and Bisket, and Meale and Wine, yet he wanted
both Men and Powder, for he had in it but thirteene
Companies of *Dutch*, and some sixe or 700. of *Eng-
lish*, which, what Souldier knowes not, how few they
are to resist an Army? In which weakenesse and
wants, the Generall well enough vnderstanding, that
though they should loose themselves, they could not
keepe the Fort, and knowing that dead men can doe
their Country no seruice, but that wise men still reserue
themselves, that they may hereafter serue their Prince,
resolved to make the best of the worst, and not to lose
so many mens liues with obstinacy, whom he might
bring off with honour. And therefore vpon summons
giuen by the enemies Drumme, accepted of parley; In
which these sixe following Articles were after much
debating, propounded and concluded, betweene *Mon-
sier Tilly*, Generall of the forces of his Imperiall Ma-
iestie, and of his Highnesse the Duke of *Bauaria*, on
the one side, and Sir *Horatio Veere*, Generall of the for-
ces of his Maiestie of great *Britaine* within the Castle,
on the other party; the Articles here follow.

First,

First, that the Souldiers of the Garrison should haue leaue to depart with bagge and baggage, Colours flying, Matches lighted, & with Bullets in their mouthes.

Secondly, that they might take with them two Falconets, or small field-Pieces, with all the Munition and Instruments belonging vnto them. This (it seemes,) was at first denyed but afterwards granted by *Monsieur Tilly*, *Pro reputatione*, for honour to Sir *Horatio Veere*, because he was a Generall.

Thirdly, that they might carry thence, thirty Fooder or Tunne of Wine, and two hundred Malders or Sackes of Meale, and Prouant for three dayes onely, which was to goe with them by Land, the rest to be transported by Water.

Fourthly, that they might haue a Conuoeye of 1000. Horse to *Franckford*, and there to stay fourteen daies: vntill such time as the *English* Ambassador, or his Commissioner can come to conueigh them downwards. All the *Dutch* companies are to be cashiered.

Fiftly, all Goods and Moucables that haue beene brought into the Castle for safety, shall be free, and the owners to haue liberty, to transport themselves and their goods, whitherfoeuer they please.

Sixtly, all Ministers and Church-men, are freely licensed, cyther to stay there at *Manheim*, and execute their Ministry, or to depart safely, whitherfoeuer they please.

And vpon these conditions, (then which his friends could scarcely haue desired more honourable, and none here lookt for any so good,) was the Castle surrendered to the enemy vpon Friday, the 25. of our *October*, for which I dare say, that all his friends are most heartily

glad, for by this they are to inioy him, whom they esteeme farre more worth then the Castle, and are not out of hope, but that hee may one day giue the same conditions, to the same place, which hee now accepted of.

And thus they goe on towards *Franckford*, for so was the condition; seeing that into *Franckendale* they might not goe, for that it was already besieged, And no enemy will graunt leaue to those that render vp one place vpon composition, to goe into another, which he hath already beleagred, for so hee should make himselfe new worke, and giue leaue to those, whose liues he had spared, to fight against him. And thus was it answered to those of *Heidleberg* when they vpon their yeelding, desired to goe into *Manheim*; That the Towne was already besieged. And thus comming to *Franckford* with some 6. or 700. English, some sicke, and some sound, they were quartered in the Towne, and in the Dories and Villages thereabouts; whence they are to come by *Hamborrough*, there to take shipping for England, where he shall be most heartily welcome.

The names of the Captaines, Commaunders, and Officers of the Armie, with some other Gentlemen of note, which came out with him, you shall see in our next newes shortly to be imprinted, whither wee referre you also, for some other particulars, which we are yet to enquire off, As also for some certainties of the siege of *Franckendale*, the last and onely strength in the *Pallatinate*.

And next by order of our former method, wee should carry you to the siege of *Papernitz*, which
it

it was expected, should be rayſed by the Count *Mansfield*, but because that we vnderstand that hee hath left this Fort a great way to the right hand and to the South, hauing *Cullen* betweene him and that, we will desire you to see something at large of this siege also in our next Booke; for that wee now intend to pursue Count *Mansfield* all along in his march, from place to place.

And first we will begin with that, which is taken to be the reason of his going vpwards into the Elector of *Cullens* Lands, to his Bishopricke of *Munster*, or other places in his part of *Westphalia*, which is this following, as we finde it.

We haue to confesse the truth omitted before to specifie one passage which we haue light vpon, because we then perceiued no reason for it: namely, That the States had sent to the Archbishop of *Cullen*, for a certaine summe of *Rixe* Dollars 50000. out of his Bishopricke of *Cullen*, and as much out of his Bishopricke of *Luyck* or *Leige*, (as we remember,) to be paid monethly. Whereof wee now finde some likelihood; in the Letters from the *Hage*, *Octob. 21.* which say, That because the Bishop of *Cullen* had maintayned the Baron of *Anholt* in the *Pallatinate*; that therefore the States now lent vnto him, for as much money as will pay so many Souldiers here, as he did there; which if he refused to send, they would come and fetch it, both with horse and foote; And now if this relation be in all circumstances true; tis likely, that the States haue made Count *Mansfield* a Letter of Attorney, to be their receiuer, which hee is

now gone vp aboue, which also it scemes was well knowne about *Schenksconce*, when his Army lay there. For so go the letters from thence our *October 21.* That in case they of *Munster* doe raise such a summe of money, he is likely to take another place, to winter his Campe in.

And now please you to remember what wee last tolde you, how that some troupes of his horse, were passed the *Rhine* Bridge at *Schenksconce*, whence hee thap't his course full North-East at first, and then turned aside more to the East, and the right-hand.

But first they write from *Schenksconce*, our *October 21.* that the last Friday, (which was our *Saint Lukes* day, and the 18. of the moneth) that hee there had priuate conference with *Count Henry* of *Nassow*, some certaine houres, (who had also 30. Cornets of horse, when they two parted at this *Schenksconce*.) Hence on our *October* the 20. being Sunday, (as they write from *Emmerick*,) he lodged 55. or 56. Cornets of horse a leagne aboue *Rees*, (which is hard by *Schenksconce*,) and on the Munday, *October 21.* Hee marcht forwards towards *Westphalia*. These horse for certaine (as they write from *Schenksconce*, our *October, 21*) were partly wafted over the Riuer *Wael*, and partly passed over the *Rhine*-bridge into *Gelderland*. His foote in the meane time, *October 19.* tooke shipping at *Arnhem*, downe the *Wael* into the Riuer of *Iffell* into which the *Wael* runnes, and the 20. passed by *Doesburgh*. The 21. day they passed *Zutphen* by water, and landed beyond *Deuenter*, and are to meete with the horse in the way towards *Munster*, And from *Amsterdam*, they write our *October 28.* That

That Count *Mansfield*, with certaine Officers, had beene in the Citie of *Deuenter*, his foote being thereabouts by water, and his horse quartered in the villages neere about also; In this Citie, (as they wrote from *Doesburg*, *October*. 30.) vpon the 23. of that moneth, he gat certaine pieces of Cannon, and made prouision of Wagons and carriages, and the foot being landed, were mustered and payed, whence they marcht ouer land towards *Holten*, which was done about the 26. of *October*. Hence marching on with a powder, towards *Munster*, they had newes foure daies after backe againe at *Doesburg*, *October* 30. That he had found some quarrell or other, against the Castle of *Raesvelt*, which he set on fire; and that he had pillaged *Snytloo* and other places thereabouts, which it seemes did not quicke enough, bring in the contribution-mony which he went to demaund. And from *Wesell* also they wrote, our *October*. 29. that hee had gotten the Towne and Castle of *Anhalt*, (which as wee take it gaue name to the Baron of *Anhalt*, who hath beene this Bishop of *Munsters* Generall all this Warres) and that he had further taken in *Dorsten*, and sommoned *Bucholt*. Which *Bucholt*, the letters from *Doesburg*, *October* 30. affirme, that he had also taken, and ranlomed, for 1200 *Rixe* dollers. Thence they marcht on towards *Wissen* and *Bullen*, (belonging also to the Bishopricke of *Munster*) but they found there but small store of prouision, by reason that the Inhabitants hearing of his comming, had for the most part, fled with all that they could carry away with them: And by private letters from *Amsterdam*, *Novemb*. 9. We vnderstand that he hath also as farre off.

off, blockt vp *Lingen*, so that nothing can come in, nor out. This *Lingen* is towards the North-East of his Course, about the borders of the East and West *Friezland*, and not far from *Munster*. Which towne, was before the last long Truce, taken in by *Spinola*, whereas it was before that time, a portion of the Inheritance of the Prince of *Orange*. But what is further done, either here, or hereabouts, wee cannot yet possibly haue any intelligence. The next that wee haue, we purpose to present you withall in our next continuation.

In the meane time, there are diuers preparations of the D. of *Brunswicke*, to follow him, and of the Prince *Henry* of *Nassaw* to succour him, if need be, and also we should impart *Spinolæ*, *Cordonaes*, and the Baron of *Anholts* preparations to resist him; but for that they are not yet ready, and would not come into this little booke, we reserue them to our next impression.

The Stationer to the Reader.

We should also present you with the *French* news; but for that some, who neither know what hath past before, nor how businesses depend one vpon another, haue patcht vp a Pamphlet with broken relations, contradicted newes of Sea-fights, and most non-sence Translations of matters of State, wee cannot but informe you, how you haue been wronged, and we preuented, by those who would thrust out any falsitie, if they were but perswaded that the nouelty will sell it.

FINIS.